Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 46-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.
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November 7, 1845

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Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

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Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC.]

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, OF
THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNERED AND FORTY-FIVE.

James K. Polk, *President.* George M. Dallas, *Vice President.* John W Davis, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHAP. 35.—AN ACT

To retrocede the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia.

Whereas, no more territory ought to be held under the exclusive legislation given to Congress over the District which is the Seat of the Gen. Government than may be necessary and proper for the purposes of such a seat; and whereas, experience hath shown that the portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia has not been, nor is ever likely to be, necessary for that purpose; and whereas, the State of Virginia, by an act passed on the third day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act accepting by the State of Virginia the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, when the same shall be receded by the Congress of the United States," hath signified her willingness to take back the said territory ceded as aforesaid: Therefore—

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, with the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria, to be ascertained as hereinafter prescribed, all of that portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, and all the rights and jurisdiction therewith ceded over the same, be, and the same are hereby, ceded and forever relinquished to the State of Virginia, in full and absolute right and jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to vest in the State of Virginia any right of property in the custom-house and post-office of the United States within the town of Alexandria, or in the soil of the territory hereby receded, so as to affect the rights of individuals or corporations therein, otherwise than as the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals or corporations to the State of Virginia.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction and laws now existing in the said territory, ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, as aforesaid, over the persons and property of individuals therein residing, shall not cease or determine until the State of Virginia shall hereafter provide, by law, for the extension of her jurisdiction and judicial system over the said territory hereby receded.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be in force until after the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria shall be given to it in the mode hereinafter provided. Immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, the President of the United States shall appoint five commissioners, (any three of whom may act,) citizens of the said town or county of Alexandria, and freeholders within the same, who shall be sworn before some justice of the peace in and for the said town or county, to discharge the duties hereby imposed upon them faithfully, impartially, and to the best of their ability. The commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed, within ten days after they are notified of their appointment, to fix upon the time, place, and manner of taking the vote within the town or county of Alexandria, and shall give notice of the same by advertisement in the newspapers of the said town. And on the day and at the place so appointed, every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have resided in said county of Alexandria for six months preceding the time when he offers his vote, insane persons and paupers excepted, shall vote viva voce upon the question of accepting or rejecting the provisions of this act. The said commissioners shall preside when this vote is taken, and decide all questions arising in relation to the right of voting under this act. Within three days after this vote is taken as aforesaid, the said commissioners shall make out three statements of the result of this poll, upon oath, and under their seals. Of these, one shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, one to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and one shall be deposited in the clerk's office of the county court of Alexandria. If a majority of the votes so given shall be cast against accepting the provisions of this act, then it shall be void and of no effect; but if a majority of the said votes should be in favor of accepting the provisions of this act, then this act shall be in full force, and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to inform the Governor of Virginia that this act is in full force and effect, and to make proclamation of the fact.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in such case, the right of property in the half square in Alexandria on which stands the court-house, bounded by Columbus, Queen, and Princess streets, and the half square on which stands the jail, bounded by Princess, St. Asaph, and Pitt streets, shall be conveyed to the Governor of Virginia, and his successors, for the use of the county and corporation of Alexandria forever; and the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and required, in the name and on the behalf of the United States, to make all the proper and necessary conveyances for that purpose.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress will in no event assume and pay the debt, or any part thereof, now due by the corporation of the city of Alexandria.

Approved, July 9, 1846.

CHAP. 36.—AN ACT

To authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized, as soon as practicable, to cause the reserved lead mines and contiguous lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, belonging to the United States, to be exposed to sale, in the same manner that other public lands are authorized by law to be sold, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That six months' notice of the times and places of said sale shall be given in such newspapers of general circulation, in such of the States as the President may think expedient, with a brief description of the mineral regions of the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, and of the lands to be offered for sale; showing the number and localities of the different mines now known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ore, the facilities of working it, the further facilities (if any) for manufactories of shot, sheet lead, and paints, and the means and expense of transporting the whole to the principal markets in the United States: *Provided*, That the said lands shall not be subject to the rights of pre-emption until after the same have been offered at public sale and subject to private entry.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon satisfactory proof made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, that any tract or tracts of said lands contain a mine or mines of lead ore, actually discovered and being worked, then, and in that case, the same shall be sold in such legal subdivision or subdivisions as will include such mine or mines; and no bid shall be received therefor at a less rate than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and if such tract or tracts shall not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor shall be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, then the same shall be subject to sale as other lands: *Provided*, That no legal subdivision of any of said lands, upon which there may be an outstanding lease or leases from the Government of the United States, or their authorized agent, unexpired and undetermined, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases by effluxion of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof.

Approved, July 11, 1846.

CHAP. 37.—AN ACT

To legalize certain land sales made at Chocchuma and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, and to indemnify the Chickasaws therefor.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled*, That it may and shall be lawful for patents to be issued, as in ordinary cases, for such of the sales of land made in the land offices in Chocchuma and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, as may be found, by the definitively established line of the Chickasaw cession of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to be, in whole or part, within that cession, and the said sales are hereby confirmed and legalized; and for the purpose of indemnifying the Chickasaw tribe of Indians for said sales, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money equal to all which has been received upon said sales, to the fund created by the treaty with said Chickasaw tribe, and of right to to them belonging: *Provided, nevertheless*, That this act shall not extend to any sale where the purchase money may have been refunded to the purchaser.

Approved, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. 38.—AN ACT

To change the time of holding the federal court in North Carolina.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the circuit courts of the United States for the district of Nort Carolina shall be held at Raleigh, on the first Monday in June and the first Monday in December, instead of the times now prescribed by law; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, & proceedings whatever pending, or which may be pending, in said courts, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided in like manner as if the time of holding said court had not hereby been altered.

Approved, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. 56.—AN ACT

To establish the collection district of Chicago.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enactad by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a collection district be, and hereby is, established upon the western shore of lake Michigan to be called the district of Chicago, within which the port of Chicago shall be a port of entry. The said district shall include the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters on the western shore of said lake, from the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, northward to the town and river Seboygan, and inclusive of the same, which are within the territory of Wisconsin. A collector shall be appointed for said district, who shall receive the same amount of annual compensation as the collector of the district of Michillimackinac.

Approved, July 16, 1846.

CHAP. 60.—AN ACT

To exempt canal boats from the payment of fees and hospital money.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the owner or owners, master or captain, or other persons employed in navigating canal boats without masts or steam power, now by law required to be registered, licensed, or enrolled and licensed, shall not be required to pay any marine hospital tax or money; nor shall the persons employed to navigate such boats receive any benefit or advantage from the marine hospital fund; nor shall such owner or owners, master or captain, or other persons be required to pay fees, or make any compensation for such register, license, or enrolment and license, nor shall any such boat be subject to be libelled in any of the United States courts for the wages of any person or persons who may be employed on board thereof, or in navigating the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 20, 1846.

CHAP. 61.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, during the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, during the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

For the regular army, viz:

For the pay of officers and men, provided for by the act of eighteenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, forty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars;

For subsistence of said officers, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars;

For forage for said officer's horses, three thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars;

For clothing for said officer's servants, three hundred and sixty dollars;

For recruiting the rifle regiment, nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars;

For clothing and camp equipage for same, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars;

For forage for same, fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty four dollars;

For volunteers (including officers, &c. authorized by acts passed the present session) and their operations, and those of the regular army, in the field, viz:

For pay of officers, two hundred and twelve thousand and ninety-six dollars;

For subsistence of officers, &c. one hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars;

For forage for officer's horses, fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy six dollars;

For clothing of officer's servants, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars;

For pay, &c. &c. of volunteers, authorized by the act of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three million four hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars;

For subsistence in kind, one million fifty-four thousand and five hundred dollars;

For camp equipage, &c. one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

For medical and hospital supplies, forty-five thousand five hundred dollars;

For ordnance, arms, &c. three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars;

For supplies, transportation, &c. of the quartermaster's department, six million three hundred and nine thousand and twenty-seven dollars.

Approved, July 20, 1846.

CHAP. 64.—AN ACT

Authorizing an issue of treasury notes and a loan.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause treasury notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the Government may require; and in place of such of the same as may be redeemed, to cause others to be issued; but not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars of this emission outstanding at any one time, and to be issued under the limitations and other provisions contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twelfth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, except that the authority hereby given to issue treasury notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, if in his opinion it shall be the interest of the United States so to do, instead of issuing the whole amount of treasury notes authorized by the first section of this act, may borrow on the credit of the United States, such an amount of money as he may deem proper, and issue therefor stock of the United States for the sum thus borrowed, in the same form, and under the same restrictions, limitations, and provisions, as are contained in the act of Congress, approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, entitled "An act for the extension of the loan of eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for an addition of five millions of dollars thereto, and for allowing interest on treasury notes due."—*Provided, however*, That the sum so borrowed, together with the treasury notes issued by virtue of this act, shall not in the whole exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars: *And provided further*, That no commission shall be allowed or paid for the negotiation of the loan authorized by this act; and also that the said stock shall be redeemable at a period not longer than ten years from the issue thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasury notes and stock issued under the provisions of this act shall not bear a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum, and no part thereof shall be disposed of at less than par.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no compensation shall be made to any officer, whose salary is fixed by law, for preparing, signing, or issuing treasury notes; nor shall any clerks be employed beyond the number authorized by the act herein referred to.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the amount of certain treasury notes (which, having been received or redeemed by any authorized officer of the Government, were subsequently purloined or stolen and put into circulation without evidence on their face of their having been cancelled) to the respective holders, who may have received the same, or any of them, for a full consideration in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same having been stolen, or cancelled, or altered, and without any circumstances to cast suspicion on the good faith or due caution with which they may have received the same.

Approved, July 22, 1846.

CHAP. 65.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for certain objects of expenditure therein specified.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the several objects of expenditure hereafter specified—viz: For the pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, one hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars. For the expenses of the mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, including the expenses of a delegation of these Indians to the city of Washington and back to their homes, and also some presents to them, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no other or higher compensation shall be paid to the commissioners appointed to negotiate with said Indians than is authorized by the act approved seventeeth July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, nor shall any expenditure be allowed by the accounting officers but what shall appear to have been proper and reasonable, and which shall, in all respects, be supported by the most satisfactory vouchers: *Provided, further*, That no account shall be allowed, except for objects authorized in the instructions to the commissioners: *Provided, however*, That bills or drafts, heretofore drawn and negotiated by said commissioners, or either of them, on the commissioner of Indian affairs, in pursuance of instructions and authority given to them, shall be paid out of said appropriation, holding said commissioners to a due accountability for the amount or proceeds of said bills or drafts. For fulfilling treaty with the Kansas Indians—viz: interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per cent., in lieu of investment per second article of treaty of fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars; for defraying the necessary expenses of negotiating the treaty, payment to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for improvements, erection of a mill, and for provisions per same article and treaty, two thousand dollars; for expenses of surveying the western line of lands ceded, and marking the same, per third article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars.

Approved, July 23, 1846.

CHAP. 66.—AN ACT

In relation to the payment of claims.

[Sec 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever a claim on the United States aforesaid shall hereafter have been allowed by a resolution or act of Congress, and thereby directed to be paid, the money shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be paid to any person or persons other than the claimant or claimants, his or their executor or executors, administrator or administrators, unless such person or persons, shall produce to the proper disbursing officer a warrant of attorney, executed by such claimant or claimants, executor or executors, administrator or administrators, after the enactment of the resolution or act allowing the claim; and every such warrant of attorney shall refer to such resolution or act, and expressly recite the amount allowed thereby, and shall be attested by two competent witnesses, and be acknowledged by the person or persons executing it, before an officer having authority to take the acknowledgment of deeds, who shall certify such acknowledgment; and it shall appear by such certificate that such officer, at the time of the making of such acknowledgment, read and fully explained such warrant of attorney to the person or persons acknowledging the same.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

CHAP. 67.—AN ACT

Further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled*, That the act entitled "an act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved August nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-one, as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force until the first day of January eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

CHAP. 68.—AN ACT

Giving the assent of Congress to a change of the compact entered into between the United States and the State of Arkansas, on her admission into the Union.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act supplementary to an act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes, approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in the fifth proposition made to the State of Arkansas, and which was subsequently accepted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, provided that the two entire townships of land located by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas," approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, which, by the first recited act of Congress, were vested in and confirmed to the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of a university in said State: And whereas the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas have, by their resolution, approved December eighteen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, asked for a modification of said compact to authorize said General Assembly to appropriate said seventy-two sections of land to common school purposes: Therefore,

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the assent of Congress be, and is hereby, given to the change in said compact asked for by the said General Assembly, so as to authorize and empower the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to appropriate said seventy-two sections of land for the use and benefit of common schools in said State, or in any other mode the said General Assembly may deem proper, for the promotion of education in said State.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

CHAP. 70.—AN ACT

For the relief of Amos Kendall.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the First Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the account of Amos Kendall, late Post Master General of the United States, for such counsel fees as said Amos Kendall has paid, or bound himself to pay, and all other necessary and usual expenses incurred, and not repaid by the plaintiffs, by reason of the suit instituted against him by William B. Stokes and others, in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, and decided in his favor by the Supreme Court of the United States at January term, eighteen hundred and forty-five; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, whatever sums of money may be allowed to him by said accounting officers pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

OCTOBER.

Solemn, yet beautiful to view
Month of my heart! thou dawnest here,
With sad and faded leaves to strew
The Summer's melancholy bier.
The moaning of the winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bar of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice,
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was lovely to my gaze!
Oh visions bright—oh, blessed hours,
Where are their living raptures now!
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to Nature, and behold
My life's dim emblems, rustling round,
In hues of crimson and gold—
The year's dead honors on the ground:
And sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by,
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightsome moments shone,
They came in zephyrs from the West:
They bore the wood-lark's melting tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast;
Though Summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But changed and strengthened now, they beat
In storm, o'er mountain, glen, and glade.

How like those transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new;
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest!
And transient all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright wreath,
Which Hope about her forehead twines,
Till Grief's hot sighs around it breathe,
Then Pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas, for Time, and Death, and care,
What gloom about our way they fling!
Like clouds in Autumd's gusty air,
The burial-pageant of the Spring,
The dreams that each successive year
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,
At last like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness side by side.

A GOOD JOKE!

Not many months ago, a 'green 'un,' desirous of showing the length and breadth of his affections for a lovely lassie, for whom he professed more than an ordinary attachment, falling upon his bended knees and calling Cupid to witness his adoration of his heert's idol, he begged her, in mercy, to receive a small present from him as a token of his plighted vows. The lady having no particular love for her passionate swain, rejected his offers. Nothing daunted, he continued to urge upon her his greatest desire, until she finally consented to accept from him anything which might please his fancy. With this, he impressed upon her soft, delicate hand a fervent kiss, and bidding adieu for a while to his soul's brightest treasure, he bounded off at the speed of an antelope, to the centre of the city, when he began to tax his imagination to its fullest extent as to what his present should be. Being near a Restaurant, and perceiving the bill of fare, a thought struck him that a few fine oysters and a savory beef steak, would more than delight his fastidious and charming dulcina. The idea was barely conceived, when he rushed into the tavern, ordered a peck of shell oysters, which he encased in a red bandanna: a beef steak, which he crammed into his hat, and in a few moments was again at the door of his lady-love's residence, rapping loudly for admission into her lovely and divine presence. In an instant the lady made her appearance at the door, and to her great consternation, there stood her admiring suitor, with large drops of sweat clustered around his brow, almost breathless, bearing in his 'kerchief a quantity of huge shell fish, in his hat a piping hot steak, highly seasoned, while under his arm a penny loaf stuck forth its browny end, to show its eagerness for the fray. The effect was electrical. In an instant the lady became convulsed with laughter—the inmates of the house were aroused—and the whole family circle, after witnessing the scene, became one of merriment. The chagrined lover, feeling mortified at the mirthful reception of his gifts, grew indignant, dropped them at the door, made his exit, and has not since been heard of; but the bare mention of 'oysters and beefsteak' in that neighborhood, is ever heralded with a burst of laughter.

Paul Pry.

A proverb sayeth, "Labor while the day lasts, for the time cometh when no man can work." There were no Printers when that was written.

TRUE CHEERFULNESS.

Along with humility we should cultivate cheerfulness. Humility has no connexion with pensive melancholy or timerous dejection. While the truly humble guard against the distraction of all violent passions and inordinate cares, they cherish a cheerful disposition of mind. There cannot, indeed, be genuine cheerfulness without the approbation of our own heart. While, however, we pay a sacred regard to conscience, it must be enlightened and directed by reason and revelation. And happy are the individuals who can say, "our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that, in simplicity and godly sincerity, we have had our conversation in the world." An approving mind will contribute greatly to cheerfulness, and that equanimity which results from it, from trust in God, and from the hope of a blessed immortality, is equally remote from sour dissatisfaction, desponding melancholy, & frivolous hilarity. It smooths our path and sweetens our cup, rendering duty easy and affliction light.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.

True Benevolence inspires with the love of justice, and prompts him in whose bosom it glows neither to oppress the weak, to impose on the ignorant, nor to overreach the unwary; but to give every man his due, and with steady and undeviating steps to walk in the hallowed path of equity. Deceit and dissimulation, fraud and falsehood, are far from the humble worshipper of God: integrity is enthroned on his heart, truth dwells on his lips, and an enlightened sense of duty regulates the whole of his conduct. He faithfully performs every promise, and fulfils every engagement. Others respect and trust his word, because he respects and holds it sacred to himself. His life is characterized by the simplicity of truth and the dignity of virtue; and, in dealing with him, they who have an opportunity of knowing his character, place unbounded confidence in his justice and faithfulness.

Temperance Anecdote.—In Lewis and Clark's Travels among the Indians, is the following anecdote of the native good sense and virtue of the tribe of Ricaras. At the time it occurred, the value of the example was not practically appreciated by the civilized Americans, but in this day of temperance organization and practice, it will be felt. "We are gratified," say the travellers, "at discovering that these Ricaras made use of no spiritous liquors of any kind; the example of the traders who bring it to them, so far from tempting having in fact disgusted them. Supposing that it was as agreeable to them as to the other Indians, we at first offered them whiskey; but they refused it with this sensible remark, "that they were surprised that their fathers should present to them a liquor which would make them fools."—On an other occasion they observed to M. Tabeau, that no man could be a friend who tried to lead them into such follies."

AGRICULTURAL.

From the North Carolina Farmer.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRASSES.

Mr. Editor: Why do not the farmers of North Carolina pay more attention to raising the grasses for their stock? Not one in twenty in my section of the State has a single meadow or grass lot. You may depend upon it, we greatly miss the figure in neglecting this part of good husbandry. If we made pleanty of good hay, we could keep more cattle well, should have finer beeves, could make all our own leather, save much of our bacon, increase the quantity and quality of our manure, improve our lands, get along more smoothly, and live more comfortably. Plenty of hay would relieve us when fodder fails, and supply our animals more abundant food whenever that turns out an average crop. It would save corn and other grains, and enable us to sell more of our portable produce. We would sell more hogs, more cattle, more flour, more corn, more cotton. This is a fact that cannot be contradicted. Will not our farmers awake! awake! from their slumbers? I entreat the believing, but indolent, to cut off their indolence and apply themselves with energy to this business; and I would urge upon the doubting, if there be any, to read the results of the tens of thousands of successful experiments that have been made, and venture, at least on a small experiment, to satisfy themselves. Let them put a few acres in good order—make them *rich* and *mellow*, and have them well set in grass. By good management, it need not interfere at all with their other crops. They need not cultivate an inch of ground less in other produce, nor make one seed less. Should any of them fail in benefiting themselves, it will be because they did not do the thing right, and should by all means try again. Perseverance, like truth, is mighty, and will succeed.

It is a little difficult, I admit, to fix upon the most suitable grass for the South. But the Orchard and the Herds grass succeed very well, as does the Clover in many places, even in North Carolina. Millet, I doubt not, would succeed admirably; but, after all, it is probable the Guinea grass will prove to be emphatically the grass for the South. I am enclined to this opinion from what I learn from other sources, as well as from the following extracts from agricultural papers:

It is said in the American Farmer, of 1823, vol. 5, page 59: "In Jamaica, it is considered next in importance to the sugar cane.—Most of the grazing farms throughout the island were originally erected, and are still supported by this valuable herbage. Hence the plenty of horned cattle for the planter and the butcher, which is such that few markets in Europe can furnish beef at a cheaper rate, or of better quality than in Jamaica.

"It yields a quantity of grass almost exceeding belief.

"No kind of grass supports the heat of the sun better; and from the first of July till killed by the frost, it will afford a constant and abundant supply of green food.

"One hundred plants would enable a poor family to keep a cow in town, or supply a dray horse with green food all the summer."

"Holmes's Southern Farmer and Market Gardner, page 37, paragraph 189: "This highly cultivated grass is cultivated as a green food for horses and cattle. No grass that is grown at the South can compete with it in quality, yield, or rapidity of growth. Horses and cows are particularly fond of it, and the latter will give an increased quantity of rich milk when freely supplied with it.

"The Agricultural books will tell how to cultivate it, but there is one thing that must be attended to, which is, it must have rich land, and be securely protected from stock, and not grazed, but cut and fed. It must be cut eight or ten times a year; indeed, if the ground you plant be a fair quantity for the cattle you feed, you may cut all the time, for by the time you are over regularly, the patch you commenced will be ready for the knife."

Let our farmers get themselves in stock of this grass, and arouse themselves to methodical and improved system of farming, and they will find themselves on the road to

PROSPERITY.

From the North Carolina Farmer.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HOGS.

Mr. Lemay: It has often been a matter of great astonishment to me that so little attention is paid to raising so valuable an animal as the hog, in North Carolina. Here we ought to be pork *sellers* and not buyers; but instead of this, thousands of dollars are annually abstracted from the pockets of even our *farmers* for *foreign* pork! This is a killing business, and it is a disgrace to the State. One reason of this is, that no provision is made for raising swine beyond the cultivation of a few extra corn field peas and sweet potatoes, save the scanty allowance of corn which is occasionally thrown to them on the ground; and many for 9 months in the year don't even get this: with them it is "root pig or die." This is absolutely scandalous—it is unmerciful and sinful.

As it will not do to undertake to raise cheap pork on corn, peas and potatoes alone, or, as some do, on nothing, I would recommend the following method:

1. Have small clover lots expressly for the hogs. Cut and feed it to them (and you may commence early in the Spring,) or turn them on the clover an hour or two every day.

2. Have a lot of early corn drilled, and cut and feed it to them, stalks, and all, from the time it begins to silk.

3. Raise an acre of *Collards;* as soon as they will bear *cropping*, pull off the under leaves, and pack them in barrels in the following manner: Put down a layer of the leaves three inches thick, pressed by the hand; then bruise them and pack them with a pestle, and continue these layers till the barrel is full, sprinkling over each layer a small handful of salt and as much meal or bran as you can spare. Let it stand two or three days; and no better food can be given your hogs.

4. Raise plenty of apples, sweet and sour. Let the lanes and corners of the fences all over the plantation be set with trees. While these last, the hogs will fatten.

5. Have a field of Rye teady to turn them upon, to make a little pastry for their apple pies.

6. And be prepared to give them a course of artichokes and sweet potatoes after the apples and rye are gone.

7. Raise beets and carrots, and turnips and pumpkins, to help out your corn in winter.

Let this be done; and look to keeping them with frequent changes of bedding; rubbing their legs occasionally with a corn cob; giving them plenty of charcoal dust; feeding them at regular hours; and they will be healthy, prolific, thrifty and profitable. Grain will be saved and the pork will be whiter and sweeter. An experienced farmer says:

"When my sows are pregnant, they are kept apart from other hogs; at the birth of the young pigs, they are removed for a few hours from the dam, as they are in danger of being injured by her motions. She is fed juditiously for the first five days, after which she is allowed a full quantum of food three times each day, but never overfed. Her troughs are cleaned after each meal, and her pen daily, *after* which is littered with fine broken straw.

"The pigs are daily accustomed to feed on milk mixed with bran, and at the age of two months are weaned. They are always kept in confinement, converting rubbish into manure. My second brood of pigs are sent to New York market, and are sold to the packets as roasters.

"The stock hogs are wintered chiefly on sugar beets and carrots, occasionally boiled potatoes, and frequently charcoal dust, which keep them in perfect health; their legs are often rubbed with a corn cob, to open the issues and cause the blood to circulate freely, otherwise staggers may ensue. I fatted two hogs year before last entirely on sweet and sour apples, fed alternately. For three or four months they received no other food, except occasionally charcoal; water even was denied them. They weighed, when killed, two hundred and fifty pounds each; the whole how was covered with a very thick layer of fat, perfectly white and firm; the skin was thin, and the pork pronounced by connoisseurs exceedingly fine and sweet; the hams were not inferior to Westphalia.

Last year 1845, on the first of October, I confined sixteen hogs in an enclosure about sixty feet square, in one corner of which I placed all my pumie, after having extracted the cider, and permitted the hogs three times each day to partake of it one hour, in which time they completely filled themselves to repletion. They were allowed no other food during October and November; the first week in December they were killed, and fatter animals I never saw. They were sold in New York for two cents per pound above the market price."

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FROM THE ARMY.

From the N. O. Picayune, 4th inst.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE ARMY!

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES L. DAY.

CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY, AFTER THREE DAYS' FIGHTING!

The steamship James L. Day, Capt. Wood, arrived from Brazos Santiago about 10 o'clock this morning. By her we have received the glorious news that MONTEREY HAS CAPITULATED, AFTER THREE DAYS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING. Capt. Eaton, one of the aids of General Taylor, arrived on the Day, bearing despatches for Washington. He left Monterey on the 25th ult. Col. Kinney and one other gentleman accompanied him from Monterey. Col. Kinney kindly took charge of packages of letters for us and brought them to Camargo, and there delivered them to his companion, by whom they were faithfully delivered. We shall not forget the service.

We cannot delay the press to attempt to write out a narration of the battles. The following "memoranda" are from the pen of an officer who was in the battles.

Gen. Worth, who lead the attack upon the city on the west side, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mexicans outnumbering us by two to one, and being protected by strong entrenchments.

All our readers will delight to hear that the Louisiana boys did honor to the State. We knew they would.

Almost all our different accounts set down our loss at 500 or over, of whom 300 were killed. The best tells the character of the fight.

Hasty Memoranda of the operations of the American Army before Monterey, Mexico, from the 19th to the 24th September.

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men, & after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries; his forces was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoisances of the city, batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, & after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On this same morning (the 21st) the 1st Division of regular troops, under Gen. Twigs, and the Volunteer Division under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a division to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of General Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24 pounder howitzers, had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, & were supported by the 4th Regiment of Infantry. At 8 A. M. on the 21st, the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st Division, with the 3d and 4th Infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoiter and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Maj. Kinney, Q. M. to the Texan Division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the Citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets, and housetops of the city. The rear of the 1st battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillerists and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear. The 1st Division was followed and supported by the Mississippi & Tennessee and 1st Ohio Regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio Regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the 1st battery and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day. The 3d, 4th and 1st Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgley's battery. Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and one howitzer, were captured in this fort, three officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the 2d fort and defences, with captured amunition, during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgely.

The storming parties of Gen. Worth's Division also captured two nine pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command.—Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defences in the city. On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops, were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Colonel Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c. &c. in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity and the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon, (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city, towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sert to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant;—at the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia—12 M. was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 a. m. the Mexican Gen. sent, requesting a personal conference with General Taylor, which was granted, the principal officers of rank on eithside accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half-past 4 p. m., Gen. Taylor arose and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with the officers—at the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American Gen. that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertion of the Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with his General officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the Cavalry and Infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the Artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican Army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city, and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral, Fort or Citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day, (25th) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconado through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good defence of their city by the Mexican Army.

Killed.—Captain Williams, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Terrett, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d do.; Capt. Field, 3d do.; Major Barbour, 3d do.; Lieut. Irwin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlitt, 3d do.; Lieut. Hoskins, 4th do.; Lieut. Woods, 4th do.; Capt. McKavett, 8th do.; Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion; Captain Battlem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do. do.; a Lieutenant in a German Company.

Wounded.—Major Lear, 3d Infantry, severely; Capt. Bainbridge, 3d do., very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do., severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do., severely; Maj. Abercrombie, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Wainwright, 8th do., slightly; Lieut. Rossell, 5th do., slightly; Lieut. Potter, 7th do., slightly; Major Mansfield, Engineers, slightly; Gen. Butler, Volunteer Division, slightly; Col. Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly; Col. McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely; Maj. Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers; Lieut. Allen, do. do.; Lieut. Scudder, do. do.; Lieut. Nixon, do. do.; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment, severely; Capt. Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mortally wounded, since died.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Sept. 24, 1846.

On the 21st, 22d and 23d there was some hard fighting here, and many poor fellows have suffered by it. But I think it may safely be said that the town is in Gen. Taylor's power.

The place was much more strongly fortified than Gen. Taylor had any idea of, and the Mexicans defended their works with skill and determination.

This morning Col. Moreno, the Adjt. General of the Mexican Army, came into camp with a proposition from Gen. Ampudia to evacuate the town, he and his army to march out and to return in the interior. This, Gen. Taylor declined, and insisted upon Ampudia and his officers becoming prisoners of war, the men to be disbanded and dispersed with a stipulation not to serve against us during the war, the Gen. and officers to remain in custody until disposed of by order of our government.—The parties have been negotiating all day, and if they do not agree there will be some hard fighting, as the place cannot hold out long.—Although we gain the place and victory, it has cost us dear.

The carnage on our side is great, and probably more so than that of the Mexicans, as that we do not know, as they fought under cover all the time. Gen. Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and skillful commander.

Gen. Taylor gave him a fair chance, and he has nobly availed himself of it. His division, with Hays's regiment of Texan Volunteers have gained more ground and carried more points than all the rest of the army, and with very little loss; up to yesterday, 6 P. M., it is only five killed and twenty-eight wounded. The loss on our side will not be less than five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Sept. 29, 1846.

Gen. Taylor's Army arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and found the enemy occupying the place in force. Our army commenced the attack on the 21st and continued three days. On the morning of the 24th General Ampudia offered to recapitulate, which was granted by General Taylor.

Seven days were allowed to the Mexicans to evacuate, and an armistice of eight weeks. The troops of neither army to pass a line running from the Rinconado through Linares and San Fernando.

Gen. Ampudia acknowledged 7,000 as the number of his troops, but it probably amounted to 11,000. Our loss is severe. The 1st, 3d and 4th Infantry suffered, with the Tennessee Volunteers on the 21st, under the eye of General Taylor. Gen. Taylor escaped unhurt, but was greatly exposed, his horse was wounded.

Our killed and wounded will amount to 500.

Gen. Worth with his battalion and Hays's command had an action some distance this side of Monterey with a considerable Mexican force, and dispersed them in a short time. Col. Hays killed a Lieutenant Colonel of the Mexican Army, single-handed. How many were killed or wounded in this battle I did not learn.

Some Volunteers on their way from Mier to join the army, were attacked by a large body of Mexican troops and killed and shockingly mutilated. Q.

[*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Sept. 25, 1846.

Gentlemen:—The city has capitulated on the following terms: The Mexican soldiers shall be permitted to march out of town with their arms and six small field pieces, leaving all their munitions of war behind, with all their artillery and public stores. They are to retire to Linares, sixty miles hence, and about 30 miles north of Satillo, and are not to approach nearer than that to this place within 60 days, or until each party can hear from its respective government. Ampudia kept Gen. Taylor until nearly midnight last night preparing terms, etc. Many persons, particularly the Texan volunteers who fought so bravely, are displeased at these terms. The town was all but in our hands, and could, they believed, have been taken in three hours. I believe that it would have required much more hard fighting to have taken it, but this was not the question with Gen. Taylor. He and all his officers knew perfectly well, of course, that the town could soon be taken, but he wanted no prisoners to take up his time & eat out his subsistence, but he did have an object in view which will be reached by the terms of this capitulation, and that object will lead to a result most beneficial to our Government, under whose advice or order Gen. Taylor acted in agreeing to these terms. As I have a few moments to spare before the express goes out this morning (he was detained last night by the slow progress of business with Ampudia) I will speak of the operations of Gen. Taylor on his side of the town.

Major Mansfield, of the Engineers, reconnoitred the enemy's works on the night of the 19th, but could obtain no very accurate information, although he approached very near to some of them on the heights. On the 20th, Lieut. Scarvitt and Lieut. Pope were sent out to reconnoitre the works, Scarritt on the right and Pope on the left of the town. The latter approached and discovered the position of a battery on the extreme left, and was exposed to a fire of cannon and musketry from Lancers, from which, after finishing his observations, he retired in safety. On the night of the 20th the mortar and howitzer batteries were placed in a position to play on the strong holds around the citadel. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st, by the opening of these two batteries. Col. Gailand's Brigade were ordered to move to the left for the purpose of storming the battery discovered by Liet. Pope the day before, and to occupy, if possible, the lower part of the city. Major Mansfield, Capt. Williams and Lieut. Pope were ordered in advance to select the most available point of attack, and to direct the movements of the column upon it. Three companies were thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced rapidly towards the works, followed by the Brigade in line of battle, under a cross fire of artillery. The column charged into a street about 200 yards to the right of the battery, passed the works entirely, and effected an entrance into the tower. After advancing rapidly about 400 yards beyond the battery, they came immediately in front of a masked battery of artillery and musketry, which swept the street completely by its range. The barricades of the streets at sixty yards distance from the head of the column, was lined with Mexican troops, who were entirely covered themselves, opened a murderous discharge of grape and musketry upon the advancing column. Every house in the street was pierced for musketry and enfilated the street in every direction.

Under this fire the following officers were killed or mortally wounded: Major Barber, 3d Infantry, by grape shot in the abdomen; Capt. Williams, topographical Engineer, shot through the body by musket ball, fell in the street and was dragged into the doorway of a house by Lieut. Pope, amidst a shower of balls that covered him with dust. The gallantry of this young officer, now in his first battle, is spoken of in admiration by the army. Capt. Williams died the next day and was buried with the honors of war by the Mexican troops, into whose hands he had fallen. Lieut. Merrett, 1st infantry, shot through the body, died the next day.

Wounded.—Major Mansfield, ball through calf of the leg. This brave officer would not leave on account of his wound, but rode about, behaving in the most gallant manner all day. Capt. Bainbridge, 3d Infantry, slightly wounded in the hand. Major Lear, dangerously wounded in the mouth, the ball passing out at the back of his head. Major Abercrombie, 1st Infantry, severely wounded. Lieut. R. Graham 4th Infantry, severely wounded in both legs and body; hopes are entertained of his recovery. A great number of men killed and wounded—number not known.

It being impossible, in the opinion of the Engineer Officers to effect any thing in attacking the barricades in front, the column moved rapidly up a street to the right, with the intention of turning them. Being reinforced by the Ohio regiment, a second charge was made, under the direction of Gen. Butler, which, owing to the tremendous fire of musketry and grape from the barricades and stone houses, likewise proved ineffectual. The troops were then ordered, by General Taylor, to retire in good order and get under cover from the enemy's fire, which order was handsomely executed.

The following officers were killed or mortally wounded (since died) in the second charge: Col. Watson, of the Baltimore Battalion; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d Infantry; Lieut. D. Irwin, 3d Infantry; Lieut. R. Hazlitt, 4th Infantry. [Three officers were killed in first charge which I did not include in that list, viz: Lieut. Hoskens, 3d Infantry; Lieut. J. S. Woods, 4th Infantry; Capt. Field, 3d Infantry.]

Wounded.—Major General Butler, slightly, through calf of the leg; Col. Mitchell, in the leg; Capt. Lamonte, 1st Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Dilworth 1st Infantry, leg shot off.

During the engagement in town, of Garland's Brigade, the forts that were passed, on the left, in entering the town, were gallantly carried by the Tennessee and Mississippi regiments—the first commanded by Col. Campbell, and the second by Col. Davis. Lieut. Col. McClung, of the Mississippi Regiment, was dangerously wounded. These Regiments sustained a great loss, of killed and wounded, but I cannot in the short time left me, ascertain the names or number of those who fell. Capt. Bragg's battery of Light Artillery was bro't into action, but as it was impossible to use it effectively, it was withdrawn. Several pieces of artillery were captured. The forts that were taken were occupied by Ridgely's Light Artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican works, and the cannonade was kept up the rest of the day. There were many skirmishes, and gallant deeds, etc., etc., which I will mention at a future time.

On the night of the 22d, the enemy abandoned the two works which had proved so destructive to the 3d and 4th Infantry, and they were occupied early next morning by the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, under Gen. Quitman. About 8 o'clock, same morning, these two regiments advanced on the town, and a sharp engagement commenced These Rangers were supported by a body of Texan Rangers, (dismounted for the occasion,) under Gen. Henderson, and by the 3d regiment of Infantry. The fight was kept up until 4 o'clock, P. M., during which time our troops drove the enemy from house to house, almost to the main plaza. The loss of life on our side was not severe during this day. On the morning of the 24th, a flag of truce was sent in, which resulted in the capitulation of the town.

During the whole of the engagement on the 21st, Col. Kinney was exceedingly useful in carrying orders, and in giving advice in matters with which his thorough acquaintance with Mexican customs rendered him familiar. He was in the thickest of the fight, moving about from point to point, and doing good execution with his rifle. This gentleman's services have been invaluable to Gen. Taylor in the movements of the army from Matamoras to this place. He has been everywhere, reconnoitering the country, and procuring information—riding night and day, and exposing his life in a thousand ways. The Colonel never flinched from any duty required of him, and, had Gen. Taylor ordered him to go and bring him Ampudia's portfolio, he would have undertaken it. I devote a paragraph to a mention of this gentleman's services, because he deserves much from the public, for whom he has labored so arduously and so efficiently. H.

P. S. Our killed and wounded, in taking Monterey, amounted to about five hundred, nearly three hundred killed. Some time will elapse before the number will be known accurately, but it is well known that few prisoners were taken by the Mexicans.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 6, 1846.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico were received by the James L. Day, which appears to us of the utmost importance. The American Flag of the 26th ult., published at Mattamoras, announced the receipt of the late news there from the city of Mexico direct, but the details given are not of importance. We are able to announce, however, most positively, that letters were received in this city by the Day, by a gentleman deeply interested in Mexican affairs, and from a very responsible *foreign* source in Matamoras, which says that Gen. Almonte has been appointed President of Mexico *ad interim*, and Gen. Santa Anna generalissimo of the armies of Mexico; and further, that Santa Anna was then engaged in raising and organizing troops, intending to take the field in person in the North.

This news will strike every one as important in various aspects, but it is especially so as it may bear upon the armistice granted by Gen. Taylor to Gen. Ampudia's forces, and again upon the dependence which the Government at Washington may have placed in the pacific intentions of Santa Anna.

AMPUDIA'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

The following is a translation of Ampudia's address to his troops upon learning of the advance of Gen. Taylor upon that city, forwarded to us by our correspondent. The address is conceived in good taste, and it is useful in showing the mounted force of the enemy hovering upon the skirts of our Army, and the estimation in which Ampudia held Gen. Taylor's troops *Picayune.*

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the North to his companions in arms.

Soldiers:—The enemy numbering only 2,500 regular troops, the remainder being only a band of adventurers without valor or discipline, are, according to reliable information, about advancing upon Seralvo, to commit the barbarity of attacking this most important place. We count near 3000 regulars and auxiliary cavalry, and these will defeat them again and again, before they can reach this city. Soldiers, we are constructing fortifications, to make our base of operations secure, and hence we will sally forth at a convenient time and drive back this enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Soldiers! three great virtues make the soldier worthy of his profession: discipline, constancy under fatigue, and valor. He who at this moment would desert his colors, is a coward and a traitor to his country. Our whole nation, and even foreign countries are the witnesses of your conduct. The question now is, whether our independence shall be preserved or forever lost; and its solution is in your hands.

I have assured the Supreme Government of the triumph of our arms, confiding in your loyalty and enthusiasm, and we will prove to the whole world that we are worthy sons of the immortal Hidalgo, Morelo, Allende Iturbide and so many other heroes who knew how to die combatting for the independence of our cherished country.

Soldiers! victory or death must be our only device. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

[From the N. O. Delta.]

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish the following as an illustration of the philosphy of letter writing. Major McCalla, it will be seen, is positive, pointed and sententious. Capt. Tobin is candid, discursive and didactic. The whole if not trenching on the sublime, belongs at least to the "beautiful."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
2d Auditor's Office, July 31, 1846.

SIR:—You are charged on the books of this office with $1525, the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to relieve yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first muster roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held responsible for the camp and garrison requipage received for your company, until turned over to a U. S quartermaster.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JNO. M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.
Capt. G. H. TOBIN,
Washington Reg't. La. Volunteers.

TREASURY DEPARTMET,
2d Auditor's Office, Aug. 8, 1846.

SIR:—By a decision of the Hon. the Secretary of War, each soldier under your command is entitled to six months' clothing, to the amount of $21—all over that they are to be charged with. There will be other charges, of which you will be informed by this office. You will please consider this letter your guide, in addition to the one you received from me of the 31st ult. Very respectfully,
JNO. M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.
Capt. G. H. TOBIN, Louisiana Volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1846.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st of July, the other 8th of August. I can only answer by a yarn.

A countryman of mine was once indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking fresh eggs raw and reading a newspaper. By some mischance, he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirrupped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed—"Be the powers, my friend, you spoke too late."

I can only say, sir, that your favors have reached me too late. They have been chasing me through the Mexican post offices; that is, to express myself more clearly, when I received them, they (the letters) were down in Mexico and I was up here, and when I didn't receive them, they were up here and I was down there.

The fact is that most of my men have been paid off, and are now scattered to the four quarters of the globe. They were mostly sailors, as I was myself. From them (if there be charges) nothing can be expected. The camp and garrison equipage has been turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of sundry axes smashed and placed *hors du combat* in chopping down those amiable *chaparrals* on the banks of the Rio Grande. I except, also, the camp kettles and pans, many of which were used up in roasting, boiling, stewing and frying our pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to speak of the slow venison, which some were ill natured enough to call Mexican beef.

For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret, more on Uncle Sam's account than on my own, that I am not worth a continental dime. I have been not only paid, but I believe overpaid by about $40. My conscience compelled me to remonstrate with the paymasters, but they assured me that they made no mistakes (bank tellers sometimes say the same). I considered their feelings and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money.—I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

Most of the other captains are in the same fix with myself (barring the overpay) about responsibility, and refer to my epistle as an answer.

If you have any farther communications for me, please direct to the care of Maj. Gen. John L. Lewis, N. O. I seldom go to the post office, because I have nobody to correspond with, and yet I am not the man who never had father nor mother, but was "won in a raffle." Very respectfully,

G. H. TOBIN, Capt. Co. D.,
Washington Regiment, La. Volunteers.
JOHN M. McCALL, Second Auditor.

P. S.—I don't know whether to sign myself captain, ex-captain, or late captain. I *was* a captain.

☞The Baptists are building a new brick church in Newbern, N. C.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, October 16, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

TO THE READERS OF THE JOURNAL.

After an absence of some eight or nine weeks, from the duties of the Editorial Chair, we again return to them, we hope and believe, with an increased disposition to apply ourself to their fulfillment with renewed energy and vigor. We feel confident, however, that our absence has not been regretted by the readers of the Journal, so ably has it been conducted by the gentleman who kindly assisted in the Editorial department during that period. Here we are, however, once more in our own little sanctum of the Journal office; and we can assure our readers that it is with feelings of peculiar pride and gratitude, that we find every thing in the ship shape, prosperous condition which the Journal office this day exhibits. In the fullness of our heart do we make our grateful acknowledgments to the Democratic party throughout this section of North Carolina, for the continued sustaining and substantial support which they have so generously given to the office, since its establishment.—During our absence, the paper has been enlarged in accordance with the promises which we had made, and a large proportion of new type has been added to the establishment; so that we think we can now, without any disparagement to our brethren of the press, or without subjecting ourselves to the charge of boasting, present the Journal to our readers as the largest and neatest (in its mechanical execution,) paper in the State. We trust that the recent improvement in the paper will be received by our readers as evidence that we appreciate the liberal support which they have extended to us, and that we are disposed to reciprocate that support in the proper spirit. We have incurred expenses, its true, and have involved our office in debt; but still we don't mind that, so long as our patrons are pleased and benefited. We will work out of our difficulties, and feel confident that our friends will generously aid us in doing so. We are now enabled to give our readers a large amount of reading matter, and we assure them that no time or labor will be spared in making that reading matter of the most useful and interesting nature. In saying that the Journal will continue to advocate Democratic doctrines and Democratic measures, in the same fearless and straightforward manner which it has hitherto pursued, we think we are saying all that is necessary to be said on that head. In the enlarged form of the paper, however, we will have more room and scope for interesting miscellaneous matter, and we will certainly attend to this department more assiduously than heretofore. We need scarcely urge upon the Democratic party, the almost absolute necessity of keeping up a press in a *healthy* condition in the town of Wilmington. We believe they are aware of it, and we assure them that so far as our humble abilities will permit us, we will do our best to make that press worthy the cause which it advocates, and the warm hearted, sterling Democracy, whose organ we are proud to be.

We return our thanks to those gentlemen who have taken an active part in the well-being of our office, and assure them that their kindness is neither forgotten nor unappreciated.

But not to tire the reader with personal matters, we will close, by pledging ourself, that we will endeavor to merit, by our industry and attention, a continuance of the kindly consideration with which our sheet has been hitherto received by the party.

STORM.

On Monday night, and throughout the most part of Tuesday, we had a terrible gale of wind, accompanied at intervals with rain. On Tuesday morning, from 5 to 8 o'clock, A. M., it was at its maximum. During this period, trees were uprooted, and fences blown down, and several vessels lying in the river were blown from their moorings, an occurrence which has not taken place in years. We fear that the damage to shipping along our coast must have been terrific. The mails from Charleston failed for three days, in consequence of the bad weather. On Tuesday afternoon, the gale abated, and now we have as beautiful autumnal weather as the heart of man could desire.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

We pass from conquest to conquest. In our last number we announced the reduction of Santa Fe by Gen. Kearney without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood. To-day we have to spread before our readers the glorious intelligence of the capitulation of Monterey, after three days of desperate battle. Gen. Worth has indeed gained a glorious reputation. The noble feeling which prompted Gen. Taylor to give him this opportunity of vindicating his fame cannot be too highly appreciated. As this has been the most brilliant, it will probably prove the most effectual of our victories. The immense superiority of our arms must now be plainly perceived, and it would be folly in Mexico to delay, any longer, the peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties.

The news of these victories will spread like wild fire throughout the land, and their effects in Europe will be eminently conducive to the permanence of our peaceful relations. It will now be understood that we possess not only the capacity to conceive, but the skill and energy to execute, with rapidity and precision, the boldest movements. The names of Taylor, Worth, and Kearney will be inscribed on the proudest annals of their country's history. What American heart does not feel grateful for their inestimable services? Who does not desire to have shared with them the lustre of their undying achievements? The mouths of all men are filled with their praise, and had they no other monument, they would find one in the hearts of their countrymen.

☞We had intended to give our readers a fair quota of miscellaneous and amusing matter in this number of the Journal, but owing to the very interesting news from Gen. Taylor's Army and Mexico in general, we are compelled to crowd out what we had prepared. We, however, feel confident that the news we give will be greatly preferred; we shall therefore offer no apology for the lengthy accounts which appear in this paper, concerning the battle at Monterey.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Robert Collins, Esq., of Mobile, for a copy of the New Orleans Picayune of the 4th instant, containing the news of the battle at Monterey, for which he will please accept our best thanks and highest regard.

☞As these are times that the public are greatly interested in Mexican affairs, we would be under many obligations to the Picayune, and the New Orleans papers in general, if they would have the kindness to forward us slips of the latest intelligence. We assure them that whenever a similar opportunity may offer, we shall not neglect them.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

We are indebted to a friend for a pamphlet copy of the admirable address delivered by William B. Rodman, Esq., of Washington, Beaufort County, before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, on the 9th of July. We shall publish the address at length, as soon as we can find room. It is an excellent production, and we feel proud that it emanated from a young gentleman of the bar, with whom we have had the pleasure of a long personal acquaintance. P.

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Wilmington will bear in mind, that next Monday is the day appointed for the Committee to make their report in compliance with the following resolutions, which were adopted by a meeting of citizens, on the 19th of August last:

Resolved, That application be made at the coming session of the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the town of Wilmington to subscribe —— dollars, to the capital stock of a Rail Road, connecting said town with the South Carolina Rail Road, and also to empower said town to levy a tax, and to borrow money, if necessary, for the purpose of raising funds for such subscription.

After the informal adoption of the foregoing resolution, it was,

On motion of G. J. McRee, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to agree upon the amount that the town shall be authorized to subscribe to said Road, and the mode of levying the tax; and report at a meeting to be held on the third Monday in October next.

The meeting will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening, and we hope it will be well attended. It is a matter in which every citizen is more or less interested, and as such we doubt not the meeting will be a full one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We take pleasure in calling the reader's attention to our advertising columns. Our customers will be found liberal and accommodating.

MR. CLAY AND NEW ENGLAND.

"If I had a donkey, what *couldn't* go,
You think I'd wollop him? no, no, no!"

Those folks who live down East, where it is said they occasionally heave up the sun on foggy mornings, have certainly a peculiar genius for advertising. It is not unusual to find in that department of a Northern paper, a greater display of talent and human knowledge than in any other. The Yankee trader is always "cute," and often understands the appetite of the public, better than the editors.—It is absolutely impossible to avoid reading their advertisements. If a man is curious, his eye is dazzled with an imposing array of "startling developements," "strange discovery," and "wonderful inventions," until he feels compelled per force to sit down and read with the most intense interest, the last cure effected by Brandeth's wonderful pills, or the last touch given to somebody's Patent Blacking. Be he avaricious or testy, his attention is attracted by some $500 reward for the discovery of an imitator of Smith's Bug Bane; or the account of a "wanton and unprovoked insult" offered to the proprietor of a Hat from Legrands! O wonderful people, and wonderful country, where wooden Clocks and wooden Nutmegs seem to grow spontaneously and upon one tree. Delightful Yankeedom! with its Springs, its Hotels and watering places of all sorts, and for all sorts.

These remarks are induced by the perusal of the most marvellous of all these advertisements in the form of a certain letter from Mr. Clay, lately published by the proprietor of a Carpet manufactory. So much ingenuity in puffing his wares, certainly deserves the mention of the man's name and residence, and we would gladly give them both if they were attainable at the moment; but it is the letter that we have to do with just now, and time will not allow us to supply the defects of memory. Mr. Clay has been writing so many letters of the same sort, and uttering so many similar predictions lately, that probably we had better give these to which we have now reference entire, but we have only room for an extract:

"I confess that I seriously apprehend great injury to the general business in the country, and ultimately to the Government. If there shall be a large addition in the amount of foreign importations, the Treasury must experience a large *deficit*. If there should be an addition sufficient to compensate the reduction of duties the increase must be paid for by an equivalent in the value of our exports, or the balance must be adjusted in specie. I have not the remotest expectation that we shall be able to effect the payment by additional exportation of the products of the country. We, in the west, do not believe that the relaxation in the British system of restriction is going to create any considerable demand for the surplus of our agricultural produce. We shall, I fear, be constrained to resort to the other alternative, in the event of an excess of importations, and pay for them in the precious metals. I need not dwell on the commercial disorder, the embarrassment in every department of business, the wide-spread ruin which would be occasioned by constant exportation of specie in large amounts. We have experienced enough of these fatal consequences, whenever protection of our own industry has been inadequate."

Now, it so happens, that unfortunately for the positions here assumed, the very contrary is the truth, and notwithstanding all the prescience of the late Embodiment, and his amusing devotion to the interests of the Northern people, the prices of American produce are steadily on the increase. With every successive arrival from Europe we have accounts of an increased demand for the productions of the West. No one blunder, even of Mr. Clay's, was ever more palpable, or more flatly disproved by facts than that "the relaxation in the British system of restriction" would *not* "create any considerable demand for the surplus of our agricultural produce." There is not a farmer, or wharf-laborer, in the whole country, that could not give the Carpet manufacturer better information. The transactions in New York, for the week ending the 18th September, will prove this most conclusively. During that time alone there was exported from New York, for Great Britain, the following, among many other articles:

Wheat,	bushels	27,688
Indian Corn,	bushels	11,160
Corn Meal,	barrels	1,900
Beef,	tcs.	610
Pork,	barrels	150
Lard,	lbs.	178,375
Cheese,	lbs.	132,012
Wool,	bales	66

The amount of Flour exported in 1846, to Great Britain, has already exceeded that of the previous year, by 726,538 bushels, and in the article of Corn, there has been the enormous increase, for the same time, of 1,040,930 bushels! Here are the tables: we want every farmer in the country to read and ponder over them:—

	Wheat.	Flour.
1846,	1,659,301 bbls.	1,052,401 bush.
1845,	1,184,504 bbls.	325,863 bush.
Increase,	474,797	726,538
	Barley.	Corn.
1846,	235,204 bush.	1,065,290 bush.
1845,	74,224 bush.	24,360 bush.
Increase,	160,980	1,040,930

But that is not all. The Baltimore Sun whose veracity and opportunity for observation, even the Whigs will not question, makes the following judicious remarks:

"The increase of the price of Wheat and Corn, caused by the abrogation of the oppressive Corn Laws of Great Britain, if calculated on the entire produce of this country for the year 1846, supposing the produce of those grains to be no greater than the estimated yield for 1845, will amount to the enormous sum of $42,443,700! That is to say the Wheat and Corn raised in the United States the present year, are worth about forty-two and a half million of dollars more than they were before the recent rise of price, and the recent rise is clearly attributable to the demand for breadstuffs in England and Ireland. So much for the removal of one of the arbitrary restrictions of trade, which shut out the abundant supplies of the farmers of this country, to the injury of the starving millions of Europe, that the few landholders there might live in affluence."

We wonder what Mr. Clay thinks of matters *now?* Now let every candid, honest and fair man in North Carolina, reflect that all these multitudinous benefits are the results of the practical operation of those "abominable" principles of Free Trade, of which we had occasion last week to speak more at large. Instead of the wide spread ruin so confidently predicted, we see every where symptoms of the approach of unexampled prosperity to all classes. As we have before remarked, we are opposed to fostering any one branch of American industry, and we go for the permanent establishment of the revenue system on honest principles, but we c

SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Democratic party have at length obtained the consent of Mr. Richard Wooten, of Columbus County, to run as a candidate for a seat in our next Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Melvin, Esq.

Mr. W. is a man of unblemished character, eminent for the virtues of private life, well qualified to fill the important post, and will surely receive a large majority at the approaching election.

Yours, very respectfully, B.

October 15th, 1846.

THE SOUTH IN DANGER.

Foiled in the attempt to excite a general panic in consequence of the passage of the Revenue Tariff, the Whigs are now uniting with the Abolitionists of the North. At a recent convention of the Whig party, held in that strong hold of Federalism, yclept the Cradle of Liberty, at Boston, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, we find them resolving to oppose the whole institution of slavery, to promote all constitutional measures for its overthrow, and inviting the Abolitionist faction to *remain united* with the Whig party, assuring them that they hold opinions altogether in common, *particularly on all questions touching human freedom!* The aristocratic party in Federal Massachusetts, must indeed be in danger, when, to strengthen their ranks, they feel compelled, thus openly and boldly, to proclaim opinions, so utterly subversive of our constitutional rights, and fraught with so much danger to the public peace of the South. But though, this is the first occasion upon which they have publicly avowed their active sympathies with these miserable fanatics, the whig party of Massachusetts have long exhibited in all their public acts, their entire concurrence in the efforts that are constantly made to excite among us, civil discord, attended by all the horrors of servile insurrection. The daring attempt to introduce into the heart of the slave population of some of our Southern cities, resident agents for the purpose of embarrassing our legislation and destroying our domestic security, will be long and fatally remembered; nor shall we soon forget the violent remarks made use of on that occasion, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, by prominent members of the Whig party. We repose no confidence in the integrity of their constitutional scruples. We believe the whole population of Massachusetts tainted with the leaven of Abolitionism, and were it not for the presence of the powerful opposition of the Democratic party in that State, we hesitate not to say, that they would readily join too, in the efforts now made, for the dissolution of the Federal Union.

There was a time within the memory of the youngest, when the fathers of the Republic, acting upon the solemn injunction of Washington, taught their children to view with detestation, any and every attempt to dissolve the Union of these States. How struck with horror would they be, if now rising from their graves, they should witness the coalition of respectable citizens of America, and misguided fanatics in England, for the purpose of invading rights guarded and protected by the provisions of the Constitution. They would scarcely believe that associations have actually been organized in England by American citizens, for the purpose of dissolving that Union which they fancied their patriotic labors had made eternal. And when the whole nation should rise as one man, and proclaim their indignation at a compact so unnatural and treasonable, Whigs of Massachusetts are found openly concurring in the movement, and assuring its leaders that they sympathize in their efforts, and will aid in its consummation!

The Whigs of North Carolina cannot be prepared to lend their countenance and support to measures so dangerous and unholy.—On the question of slavery, we should be as one man. Its agitation strikes a chord which vibrates in every heart, and awakens a community of danger in which mere party distinctions are forgotten. Looking at the conduct of both, we confidently put the question, to which party, in the present emergency, can the South look best for protection?

THE PRECISE VOTE.

Official returns have, at length, been received from all the Counties of the State, of the late election for Governor. The following is the result:

For Graham, (Federalist,)	43,486
For Shepard, (Democrat,)	35,627
Federal majority,	7,859

MARYLAND.—The Federal organs are boasting over the late election in this State, because they (the Feds.,) have carried the Legislature by about the same majority they did at the previous State election.

N. A. L. D.—The title conferred by Yale on Professor Morse, with these initials, is said by a Memphis paper to mean North American Lightning Director.

THE DESTINY OF CANADA.—The Courrier des Etats Unis has been involved in a discussion of Canadian affairs, in which he has had occasion to defend himself from the charge of counselling the Canadians to revolt. The Courrier repels this with some spirit, but avows in the following terms its opinions of the destiny of Canada:

"The separation of Canada from England and its incorporation with the United States are, we solemnly believe, inevitable; they must occur in one form or other. We content ourselves by avowing this conviction and pointing out the advantages which, in our opinion, will accrue therefrom to the French Canadians. But the more convinced we are that this great act of emancipation is written in the book of fate, the more imprudent would it seem to us for the French Canadians to attempt to obtain by revolt or purchase with their blood that which the inevitable course of human events will one day give them with little or no cost. The Canadians will never be sufficiently powerful to throw off the yoke of England; that yoke will fall of itself, or the Americans will break it for them. Let them wait then with resignation, and allow the justice of God to take its course; such has ever been our advice to them, and such we give them still."

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

☞THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and vicinity, that the next regular session of his School will commence on Monday, October 21st, at the School Room in Church Alley. All the various English and Classical branches taught.

He will be happy to meet any who may wish to apply, at the Carolina Hotel.

Terms per Quarter of eleven weeks.

Common English branches $7 00
Higher English and Classical branches 10 00

FRANKLIN WEBSTER.

Wilmington, Oct. 15, 1846. 5-tf

HIGH PRICE OF COTTON.—Sales of cotton have been made at New Orleans, this season, as high as 9½ a 10 cents; in Memphis, Tenn., at 9 7-16 a 12½ cents; and at Petersburg, Va., at 9 cents.

The following Thermometrical record of the temperature of the heat in this town, has been handed to us by Dr. Clark. The record was kept at the Carolina Hotel:—

THERMOMETRICAL RECORD,

COMMENCING AUGUST 15TH, 1846.
BY DR. CLARK.

DAYS.	8 A. M.	1 P. M.	8 P. M.	DAYS.	8 A. M.	1 P. M.	8 P. M.
15	86	92	88	24	84	86	84
16	85	91	87	25	80	80	80
17	84	88	84	26	80	84	82
18	82	90	84	27	80	80	82
19	80	83	80	28	80	84	80
20	75	83	80	29	78	82	80
21	80	88	83	30	81	85	82
22	82	92	84	31	83	86	84
23	84	94	85				

Average temperature for the month of August, in Wilmington, N. C.—at

8 A.M.	1 P. M.	8 P. M.
81	86	82

Average temperature in New York, for the month of August, at Lynch & Clark's, 25½ Wall Street:

6 A. M.	1 P. M.
70	76

SEPTEMBER.

DAYS.	8 A. M.	1 P. M.	8 P. M.	DAYS.	8 A. M.	1 P. M.	8 P. M.
1	80	83	81	16	74	80	76
2	84	84	82	17	74	80	77
3	82	86	83	18	77	86	82
4	82	88	84	19	76	86	80
5	84	88	83	20	75	82	79
6	83	87	84	21	77	82	78
7	82	86	82	22	78	85	79
8	83	88	84	23	78	82	78
9	84	88	83	24	76	83	78
10	74	83	80	25	75	86	80
11	74	82	80	26	76	84	80
12	75	87	83	27	73	72	69
13	82	88	84	28	66	73	69
14	80	90	84	29	66	75	72
15	81	92	85	30	71	80	76

Average temperature for the month of September, in Wilmington, N. C.:

8 A.M.	1 P. M.	8 P. M.
77	83 26-30	79½

Average temperature for the month of September, at Lynch & Clark's, 25½ Wall Street, New York:

8 A. M.	1 P. M.
66¾	74 7-30

GENERAL KEARNEY'S PROCLAMATION.—We find in the Lexington (Mo.) Express, the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

To the inhabitants of New Mexico, by Brigadier General S. W. KEARNEY, *commanding the troops of the United States in the same:*

As by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a State of war exist, between that Government and the United States, and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops on the 18th inst. took possession of New Mexico, he now announces his intention to hold the Department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Del Norte) as a part of the United States, and under the name and Territory of New Mexico.

The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally strong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than necessary to put down any opposition that can possibly be brought against him, and therefore it would be but folly or madness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think of resisting him.

The undersigned has instructions from his government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, to protect the property of the Church, to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to them. Also to protect the persons and property of all quiet and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries, against their enemies, the Eutaws, Navahoes, and others, and while he assures all that it will be his pleasure as well as his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws; and to require of those who have left their homes and taken up arms against the troops of the United States, to return forthwith to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment and their property to seizure and confiscation, for the benefit of the public treasury. It is the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the People of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of the freemen in electing their own Representatives to the Territorial legislature, until this can be done the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The undersigned hereby absolves all persons residing within the boundary of New Mexico, from further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and thereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens, and receive protection. Those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the United States, will be considered as traitors, and treated accordingly. Don Manual Armijo, the late Governor of this department, has fled from it.

The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun, or spilling a drop of blood, in which he most truly rejoices, and for the present will be considered as *Governor* of the Territory.

Given at Santa Fe, the Capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 22d day of August, 1846, and in the 71st year of the independence of the United States.

By the Governor.
S. W. KEARNEY, Brig. Gen.

From the Raleigh Standard.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!

A gentleman from Granville has placed in our hands a counterfeit four dollar bill of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, which was passed off on him; and we learn that a number of such notes are in circulation in various portions of the State. We have before us the counterfeit and the genuine note of the same denomination. The four dollar counterfeit has no dot under the No., and no dot over the *i* in "Promises," as the genuine note has; and the word "North-Carolina," in the counterfeit, is roughly and badly executed. In addition to this, the paper of the counterfeit is quite ordinary, and the note itself is longer than the genuine bill; and though the signature of Mr. Dewey, the Cashier, is pretty well done, that of Judge Cameron, the President of the Bank, is a very imperfect imitation.

We learn that the Bank of the State has made the most commendable exertions to ferret out this nest of counterfeiters, and has to some extent succeeded; but it seems impossible for the law to reach this band of scoundrels, as it is more than probable, we learn, that they carry on their work either in Canada or in the extreme north-western portion of the United States. The public would do well to look out constantly for counterfeits. The last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says:

"It is said that large numbers of four dollar and ten dollar bills on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, are in circulation. The bills are represented as so skilfully executed that the best judges of the genuine bills would have difficulty in detecting the counterfeits.

"Spurious twenty dollar bills on the Bank of Charleston, S. C., are also in circulation.—They have a vignette representing a rail road and mountain scenery. No such plate was ever used by the Bank."

SALT.

200 SACKS, in 4 bushel bags, Liverpool prime, for sale by J. WESSEL,
Oct 16, 1846—5tf, Water street.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 1st inst., by John A. Sanders, Esq., Mr. Elijah Flanigan, to Miss Catharine Armstrong.

In Fayetteville, on the 8th inst., by Joseph Arey, Esq., Mr. Maurice Parker, of Wilmington, to Miss Sarah Davis.

In Duplin county, on the 20th ult., by Mark Keathley, Esq., Daniel Kornegay, to Miss Martha Jane, daughter of Thos. Dail, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, Timothy B. Radcliffe, in the 18th year of his age.

In this town, on the 9th inst., Jeremiah Lippitt, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,		a	9
Middlings,	7¾	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Hog round,		a	8½
Western,	5½	a	6½
BEESWAX,	22	a	25
BUTTER,	14	a	20
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	65	a	70
" Meal,	75	a	80
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	6 50	a	7 00
Fayetteville,	none		a
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	75	a	80
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	9	a	9½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,	9 00	a	9 50
wide, do.	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	4 00
Timber,	5 00	a	8 0
MOLASSES, W. I.	18	a	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turpt.	2 62½	a	2 70
Virgin dip,	2 62½	a	2 70
hard, half price			
Tar,	1 50	a	
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 00	a	
" 2,	60	a	
" 3,	25	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	35
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	65	a	00
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,		a	11 00
fresh,		a	
RICE,	3 50	a	4 00
rough, bush		a	
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	35	a	00
Liverpool, sack,	1 50	a	1 60
SOAP,	4	a	5
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	a	3 00
contract,		a	5 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	24	a	28
Gin,	35	a	37
Whiskey,		a	30
Apple Brandy,	30	a	35
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a	16
dressed,	7		8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	8
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 00
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct. prem		
" " New York,	1 "	"	
" " Boston,	1 "	"	

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl.
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 15.

NAVAL STORES.—All the Turpentine in market this morning has been disposed of at $2 62 1-2 a $2 70, which is an advance on last quotations.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There have been no sales within a few days past; holders are asking from 36 to 38 cents, according to quantity—but we hear of no sales made

TIMBER.—This article has commanded an advance on former quotations for the last few days. We quote for sales of ordinary mill, at 5 and 8 dollars. Some rafts of extra quality have brought as high as $9. There are at this time only some 6 or 7 rafts on the market unsold.

LUMBER.—River—our quotations for this article remains without change, sales slow.

SHINGLES.—Country—sales quick at $2 75. We quote for sales $2 50 to $3 00, and contract as high as $5.

CORN.—No arrivals—and store prices have an upward tendency, as the article is becoming scarce.

MEAL—Very scarce, and would sell quick at quotations. Store rates, $1 per bushel.

CANDLES—Tallow, scarce. See quotations.

FLOUR—Canal scarce; we quote at $6 50 to $7. Fayetteville, none in market.

HAY—No arrivals since last report.

LIME—No arrival.

LARD—Scarce; quotations looking up. We quote at 9 a 9½c. for North Carolina.

RICE—Has advanced, and sales have been made for prime at $4. We know of none on the market at present unsold.

SALT—None arrived since last report—2000 bushels mentioned last week has been stored.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 10.

Bacon has come in freely, and is dull at 8 cents for sides and shoulders; hams bring 8½ and 9.—Cotton comes in sparingly, and is bought up for the spinners.—*North Carolinian.*

NEW YORK MARKET—October 10.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$2 75	a	3 00
do Newbern, "	2 75	a	3 00
Spirits Turpentine,	37	a	40
Tar,	2 00	a	2 25
Rice, per cwt.	4 00	a	4 75

Naval Stores—There have been several arrivals of Turpentine this week, from which we understand some sales have been made for shipment, supposed at previous rates; a part of the receipts, however, is going in yard, being withheld for the present from the market. We notice sales of several hundred barrels Spirits Turpentine, mostly if not all, at 40 cents, cash, at which the market continues firm. Tar has been sold in small lots only at $2 25 per barrel, for selected. Rosin remains inactive.

Rice—The transactions of the week embrace about 1500 tcs., at $4 for sound fresh beaten, to $4 75 for prime quality. The demand is still good, but rather inactive at the close of the week, purchasers holding back.

BOSTON MARKET—Oct. 7.

Naval Stores—There have been further sales of Spirits Turpentine at 47 a 47½c. per gal., 6 mos., Tar at $2 25 per bbl., for Wilmington; and common Rosin at 65 a 70c. per bbl., 6 mos.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct 9—Schr John Pugh, Capps, Onslow, to G W Davis.

12—Packet Schr Jonas Smith, Horton, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr J Lybrand, Teal, Philadelphia, to J Mulock.

Schr Melvina, Nickerson, Baltimore, to J Mulock.

CLEARED.

Oct 8—Schr E S Powel, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Chappell, Nash, Little River, by G W Davis.

9—Brig Patridge, Barstow, Martinique, by E Dickinson.

Brig Franklin, Patten, Gaudaloupe, by E Dickinson.

French Barque Havre and Martinique, Audibert, Martinique, by G W Davis.

10—Brig Samuel N Gott, Gray, Gaudaloupe, by E Dickinson.

12—Brig Francis, Savin, Barbadoes, by G W Davis.

Schr A J Horton, Carson, New York, by G W Davis.

13—Schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

Schr John Pugh, Capps, Jacksonville, by G W Davis.

Schr Margaret & Elizabeth, Atkins, New York, by Brown & DeRosset.

14—Brig Tuscan, King, Newberryport, Mass by E Dickinson.

DISASTER.

The French barque, *Havre & Martinique*, lying at Smithville during the late gale, was driven ashore and capsized,—cut away fore and mainmast to right her; will have to lighter to get off.

WANTED.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE for District No. 5, New Hanover County, are desirous of employing a competent TEACHER to take charge of the "Common School" in said District. He will be required to procure a certificate of qualification from Col. James T. Miller.

October 16, 1846 5tf

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.

Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

NOTICE.

MADE its escape from the Court Room at the close of last County Court, the first volume of the Revised Statutes, marked on the back, near the top, "COUNTY COURT." Any person returning the same to the Clerk of the County Court, will receive his thanks, as he has to pay for it out of his own pocket if not found.

Oct 16, 1846 5-1t

Earthen, Glass, & China Ware.

THE subscriber has just returned from the northern cities with a full and splendid assortment of EARTHEN, GLASS, AND CHINA WARE, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. It having been selected by himself, he has no hesitation in pronouncing his stock superior as to style and quality to any ever before opened in this market. J. H. OTHWELL,

South side of Market 3d door from Water-st.
Wilmington, Oct. 10, 1846. 5-t28d

NOTICE.

THE Stockolders of the *Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company*, will please recollect that the 2d Thursday (12th) in November next, is he appointed day of their annual meeting in this place. Punctual attendance is desirable, as business of great importance will be presented for consideration.

E. B. DUDLEY, Pres't.

October 9, 1846 4-4t

SQUIRE'S NEW LOTTERY OFFICE, *Petersburg, Va.*

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!!!

ATTENTION! Adventurers are requested to notice the following splendid schemes.—Those wishing to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber. Don't forget!!! H. N. SQUIRE,

Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17TH.
$35,295! $10,515!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 42, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1846. 78 Nos. 13 Drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$35,295	1 prize of			$2,000
1 "	10,515	1 "			1,900
1 "	6,000	1 "			1,800
1 "	5,000	1 "			1,700
1 "	4,500	1 "			1,991
1 "	3,500	25 "			1,000
1 "	2,500	&c.		&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

A certificate of Package for 26 Wholes			$119 50
do.	do.	26 Halves	59 75
do.	do.	26 Qnarters	29 88

SATURDAY, OCT. 24TH.
$75,000!

DIVIDED INTO 3 PRIZES $25,000 EACH!
Lowest 3 No. Prize $500.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 43, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1846.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 prizes of	$25,000	2 prizes of			$1,750
1 do	10,000	20 do			1 500
1 do	4,244	20 do			1,250
1 do	3,000	20 do			1,000
1 do	2 000	150 do			500

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3

A certificate of Package for 26 Wholes			$176 60
do.	do.	26 Halves	88 30
do.	do.	26 Quarters	44 15

SATURDAY, OCT. 31ST.
$30,000!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 44, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1846. 75 Nos. 15 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of			$2,700
1 do	10,000	10 do			1,500
1 do	6,000	0 do			600
1 do	4,000	10 do			400

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

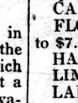
☞Remember in purchasing by the package, I always give in three tickets.

I have every day Lotteries foom $1 to $20, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all capitals can be had at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid.

Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to me will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

Address, H. N. SQUIRE.
Oct 16—5] Petersburg, Va.

For Rent.



THAT large and commodious brick dwelling-house, situated on Third street, and recently occupied by David Reid, Esq. Apply to W. A. BERRY, M. D.

October 9, 1846. 4tf

BRIGADE ORDERS No. 3.
HEAD QUARTERS, 3D BRIGADE,
6TH DIVISION, NOR. CAROLINA MILITIA.
WILMINGTON, 15th October, 1846.

To the Commissioned Officers attached to the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

A VACANCY having occurred in the office of Colonel of your Regiment, by the resignation of Colonel John McRae, you are hereby ordered to meet at the Court House, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 20th November next, for the purpose of electing some one to fill said vacancy.

Should there be any vacancies created by the election on that day among the Field Officers of said Regiment, you will proceed at the same time to elect persons to fill them.

Lieut. Col. Robitzch will superintend the election, and certify the result to the Brigadier General. By order of

L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen.
WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.
October 16, 1846 5-5t

HEAD QUARTERS!
30TH REGIMENT, N. C. M.
WILMINGTON, N. C. October 9th, 1846.

THE COMPANIES composing the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 21st of November next, armed and equiped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection. The line to be formed at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the Regiment, will meet in Uniform, at Wilmington, on Friday, the 20th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Inspection and Drill.

Commanders of companies are requested to make their returns on or before the 25th October, inst.

By order of the Colonel commanding,
JNO. McRAE, Jr.,
Adjt. 30th Regt. N. C. Militia.
Oct. 16, 1846.—[5-4t

NEW GOODS.

N. DREY

WOULD inform the public that he has returned from New York, where he has been selecting a large and beautiful stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of Ladies Dress Goods; handsome Mouslin De Laines, as low as 20 cents per yard; Shawls, Thread and Cotton Laces, Flannels, Shirtings, &c.

A variety for Gentlemen's wear, together with various other goods too tedious to mention.

His stock is new, and was bought very low, and he pledges himself to sell cheaper than any other house in this place. Call and see, and you will get some good bargains.

October 16,1846 5tf

BENSON'S WASHING MACHINE.

ONE OF THE GREATEST LABOR SAVING MACHINES EVER INVENTED.

1st. A lad 12 years of age, can wash, with this machine, as fast and far better, than ten of the best washerwomen.

2d. At least seventy-five per cent. is saved in the wear of clothes, by washing them in this machine.

3d. Ordinary clothes washed in this manner require no boiling; all that is necessary is to rinse them thoroughly and put them to dry.

4th. There is a saving of fifty per cent. in the article of soap, by using this machine.

5th. The finest cap or handkerchief can be washed in this machine with perfect safety.

6th. This machine is perfectly simple in its construction, not liable to get out of repair, and with careful usage will last twenty years.

Washing will at any time be done, free of charge, to satisfy the disbeliever.

The subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, the right of the above Machine for the town of Wilmington and County of New Hanover. Applications made to the subscribers, at Kenansville, N. C., will be promptly attended to, where the machine can be seen and examined to the satisfaction of all. BASS & SULLIVAN.

October 16, 1846 5-3muoo

To Watch Owners.

THE subscriber has had in his possession, a GOLD LEVER WATCH, double cased, old style, for some time, which he took from a free negro, supposing her to have been stolen. The negro stated at one time that he bought her in Raleigh, and at another in Wilmington. Diligent inquiry has been made in order to find the owner, but no one can be found who claims her. The negro cut soon after I got possession of the watch, and I have not heard from him since. The watch seems to have been repaired both in Wilmington, N. C., and Norfolk, Va. The owner can obtain the watch by proving property and paying charges, on application to me.

JAMES E. MORRIS.

Newbern, N. C., Oct. 16, 1846 5-3t

Odd Fellow's School.

THE exercises of this institution will be recommenced on the 15th inst.

The English and Male department under the management of Mr. L. Meginney; the Female department under Miss E. Richardson, assisted by Miss Mary Ann Fergus; and the Classical department under a competent teacher.

TERMS.

Four dollars per Quarter, for the following branches, including books, stationery, &c.; Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic and Intellectua Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Composition, Algebra, Philosophy, Botany, Drawing, Vocal Music, and Elocution.

For Classics and the higher branches of Mathematics, seven dollars per quarter, exclusive of books.

Tickets to be obtained at the office of Col. Jno. McRae, North Water street.

JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
ALEX McRAE,
JAMES T. MILLER,
A. BRYANT, } Trustees.

October 9, 1846. 4-4t

NEW STORE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having taken the store on the South side of Market street, a few doors East of Front street, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Marechal, begs leave to inform the public that he has received, and is now opening, a very large assortment of

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found Calicoes from 6¼ to 12½ cents per yard; Muslins, 6¼ to 10 cents of very excellent quality; Ginghams, from 6¼ to 12½ cents per yard, a superior article; Mouslin De Laines of all qualities; Rep Cashmeres, in pieces; Rep Cashmere Robes; Alpacas; a very large assortment of Trimmings, cheapest ever offered for sale in this market; Laces and Edgings, from 1 to 75 cents; Bonnet, Cap, and plain Ribbons, of all sorts; a very large assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Also, Hair Dresses for Ladies; Gild and Steel Chains for Watches and Scissors; Silk Money Purses, new style; Beads of every description, Coral, Salin, and Glass, also, Steel Beads, at 10 cents per bunch; Necklaces, &c. &c.

He invites the public to examine his stock before buying elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell cheaper goods than any other house in the place. JACOB KRAUS.

October 9, 1846 4tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an Act to prevent hawling of seines within two miles inside and one mile outside of the bar of New River, Onslow county, N. C. October 2, 1846. 3-

NEW FAMILY AND SHIP GROCERY STORE,

On South Water Street, one door North of Messrs. Barry & Bryant's.

THE undersigned have just received and opened, a splendid and full stock of

Groceries and Ship Stores,

for family use and masters of vessels. Their stock having been selected by one of the firm, they feel assured that it is equal, both as to quality and variety, to any offering in this market. They have so arranged as to receive by the regular packets from the Northern cities, fresh supplies, in order that their stock will, at all times, be full and complete with all articles kept in their line.

HOWARD & PEDEN.

October 9, 1846 4tf

EVERY LADY HER OWN

DRESS MAKER,

For Three Dollars only!

A. TENTLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has just arrived from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with his new patent right for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Habits, Sleeves, Yokes, Capes, Collars, Cardinals, &c. &c., of every description, size, fashion and style.

This is entirely a new invention. By it, ladies are enabled, after three hour's instruction, to cut any of the above articles with despatch, economy, and beautiful fit.

Ladies taught in class of not less than three or more. A book of instructions, with chart, given gratis. Extra charges for those who are instructed at their own residences, and no pay is expected unless complete satisfaction is given.

Mr. T. will be happy to explain the fundamental principles of his system of Cutting, free of charge.

Hours from 9 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M.

Great inducements offered to those who wish to purchase rights for Counties and States.

Mr. Tentler will remain *for a short time only* at Mr. Seth Hoard's.

October 9, 1846 4tf

New Store.

DRY GOODS,

AT NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE PRICES.

HAVING just opened a lot of very pretty and cheap goods, among which may be found a complete assortment for Ladies' weare, such as Cashmere de Ecosse, Mouseline de Laine, Oregon and Wellington Plaids; Calicoes of all qualities, from 6¼ cents upward; a beautiful lot of Shawls, such as Cashmere, Tueskeri, Brocha, &c.; White, Red, and Green Flannels; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; Cotton and Woollen Hose, and half do., very cheap; Alpacas; Bombazines; Merinos, of all qualities.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; Cassinetts, Kerseys, Blankets; bleached and unbleached Domestics, of all qualities; with a variety of other things too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN CAMPER,
Front street, Brown's new building.
October 2, 1846. 3-3t

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers have entered into a co-partnership under the name and firm of Howard & Peden.

W. C. HOWARD,
W. N PEDEN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 9, 1846 4tf

Real Estate for Sale.

THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, with the Lot upon which it stands, situated South of the Rail Road bridge, and now occupied by Thomas King.

Two Lots, with the houses thereon, corner of Brunswick and Second streets, North of the Rail Road.

House and Lot adjoining the same, on the North, now occupied by Augustine as a grocery.

The above will afford a safe and lucrative investment for capital. The property is now paying a good per cent., and if not disposed of at private sale before then, will be closed at auction on the third November next. Apply to

W. A. BERRY, M. D.

October 2, 1846. 3-tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter of a company to clear out or improve the navigation of New River, in Onslow county, N. C.;—the company to be styled the New River Navigation Company.

October 2, 1846. 3-

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cuta

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Wilmington, N. C., the 30th September, 1846. Those whose names appear on this list will please ask for advertised Letters.

A.

rmstrong, Isom
veritt, Wm
dams, capt H L
lston, miss A
Arthur, capt E
Armstrong, miss Mary
Atkinson, Evan
Allen, Wm.

B.

arnes; John 2
radley, Nathan
rowden; T
ryant, B F N
ernie, miss Mary
urnett; miss Mary
urgwin; H W
ufort; Wm
urr & Arnold
urgwin; Hill. 2
ryant; D M 2
iddle; col Sam'l
ryant; Thos M
arton;George T
rinkley; Jacob
ear, H M
uchner; M J
atten, C C
Bower; John
Brown; J B jr
Bartol; Geo W
Betts; Sihry
Below; C
Brinkley; Wm
Burr; G W
Brothers; M C
Bryant; B
Berthpehner; G T
Baldwin; S A
Brimage; Thos
Bryant; Jesse L 2
Brinson; Aaron
Bremmer; Z
Barnhill; T C
Berry; S

C

lark; Silas M 2
apps; Council
roni, Richard
hambers; John A
ains; miss Elizabeth
hurchill; Burk
raig; Silvey
ollins; D W
hapman, George
Curtice; Chas
Coney; C J
urre; Great
Cosser; Geo W
Collins; Washington
Craig; John B
Clark; Neil
Carack; Jos H

D.

avis; B T
eRosset; mrs Sally
opcher; C
oughty; James
avy; John P
Due; N
Dudley; M
Davis; M
Davis; Isaac
Derkyer; M

E.

mmett; miss C 2
vans, C B
vans; miss Rhoda
anis; Christopher
Eason; Wm
Evans; Relia
Evans; miss Jane M
Elwell; Jacob M

F.

loyd; Stephen
reshwater; Jas
itzmaurice; H
anning; Wm
linn; John
Fennell; Robert
Fairfield; J B
Finney; Hannah
Foy; miss Elizabeth

G.

reen; Nancy
inn; C
urnett; T S
Garrison; Simeon
Gary; John
Godley; Thos

H.

avens; B H
awes; Anthony
athorn; Alonzo H 2
erendon; Susan
ines; miss Mary Ann
olmes; Gabriel jr
arriss, Wm
ines; F
i boron; M W
odge; Wesley 2
ansley; Wm M
ewlet, Alex
Howell, Hyram 2
Helling, H A
Harris, Nehemiah T
Hamilton, John S
Hartsom Rev W L
Holdridge J J
Hode, T W
Humphreys, A P
Hargrove, Henry
Hastirgs, mr
Hankings, Stephen
Hadden, John L & Co

J.

enkings, Dolly 2
arrolds, B J
ohnson, J C
arvis & Brown
Jarsselby, John D
Jone, Polly
Jefferson, H M

K.

itchen, John L
Kelly, D F

L.

anier, B
egwin, John
ynch, Jordan
angston, Joseph
umsden, Wm
each, Catharine
arkins, J
amon, John 3
atham, Wm B
Lewis, miss Mary A
Luthwick, E F
Leib, Jacob
Long & Daniels
Lane, P
Longsmith, L
Lodge, Grand Sec'ty of Grand Lodge of N C

M.

Moore, miss E
Morgan, Lewis
McDaniel, Isaac
Meeds, Jason
Moore, miss Mary
Mooney, Wm
Mills, Wm
Myers, T L
Manuel Betsey
Myers, W B
Morris, miss Mary
McDaniel, George
Murrell, James
Murrell, E J
Mackenhoogary, M
Mitchell, L
Mory, Alexander
Millen, Peter
Moore, Rev Wm M'D
Miller, Rev Daniel, chaplain 3d Brigade N C Militia
Morris, Carton
Morse, John
Morse Christopher

N. & O.

Night, J | Newton, E | Norman, M C | Ormond, W

P. & Q.

Payne, Hetty
Pollock, Geo W
Piven, D B
Pope, J N
Pendergrast, Garrot
Price, mrs Elizabeth
Price, W W
Picott, C C
Paxton; miss Isadora
Perkins, M
Pierce, capt H
Pritchett, Jas H
Quinn, L

R.

Robinson, miss E
Roberts, Jas
Radcliff, Timothy
Renolds, miss M A
Robison, John
Roberts, John
Rising, John
Rogers, Mathairs
Rush, miss E
Robbins, Robert
Robinson, Charles
Rufuden, R L
Renolds, Norton
Rodley, H N

S.

Sheppard, John 2
Somers, M E
Swift, McRee
Small, Wm
Smith, Benjamin
Sherwood, D
Schrader, T 2
Smith, Peter 4
Springs, Joseph
Smith Wm
Sellars, miss Sarah 2
Sullivan, Wm
Smith, Jas H 2
Scott, Everett
Simmons, Wiley
Sedgley, Caleb
Soretell, Calvin,
Smith, Thomas,
Sylvester J T
Street, dr W N
Sloan, messrs J & R
Smith, George
Smith, miss Mary E
Scout, A D
Swinson, G
Sanders, Lewis

T.

Thomas, Wm 2
Thirston, W C
Terney, Thomas
Thompson, D W G
Turner, Mark
Thirston, miss Mary
Tharp Thomas W
Thompson, A P

U. & V.

Urqehant, James
Vogle, Lewis T
Vauge, A

W.

Williams, David
Wilson, capt T H
Wilson, miss Catharine
Williams Marietta
Weeschansin, Dierk A
Welch, capt Mark
Williams, M M 2
Wilmington R
Whordge, W
Williams, W
Williams, mrs Elizbath
Williams, Jesse W 2
Wingett, capt Wm 3
Wakefield, L
Wilkins, Thos C
Whitaker, A B
Wilby, miss Rebecca
Woodward, John
Whitley, N R
Wilson, Wm

Y.

Yonge, C C
York, Josiah

WM. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.
Oct 2, 1846 3

Administrator's Notice.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Edw'd Healey, de'cd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them as by law required, or they will be bared of recovery.

JAS. BAXTER, Adm'r.
Wilmington, Oct 2, 1846. 3-3t

MITCHELL'S
POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Notice.

THE subscriber having, at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, been qualified as Executor of the Will of Margaret Howe, dec'd., notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

FRED. A. MOORE, Executor.
October 9, 1846. 4-3t

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attidude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a high power—that of *the people*; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by *their* patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of $12,000 or $15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-week'y, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerab'y enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEELLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union*," except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

Enlargement of the Weekly Union.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size*, we shall soon be enabled to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the "Weekly Union" a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register*," to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily*, *Semi-Weekly*, or *Weekly*, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

☞ The CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them *on the same terms*.

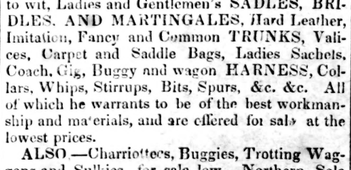
Clubs will be furnished with

5	copies of the	Daily for	$40 00
5	do	Semi-Weekly	20 00
10	do	do	35 00
5	do	Weekly	8 00
10	do	do	15 00
20	do	Congressional Register	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.



THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

Sept 18, 1846. G. C. H.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
September Term, A. D., 1846.

P. K. DICKINSON & Co.
vs.
CROTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Original Attachment.—John Hall, Chas D. Ellis, Bishop & Jones, George R. French. Henry Nutt, Sandford & Smith, and Robert S. Macomber, summoned as Garnishers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Sept 25, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5,62½.] 2-6t.

Brigade Orders No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3RD BRIGADE,
6TH DIVISION NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA.
WILMINGTON, 25th August, 1846.

To Colonels Commanding 24th, 30th, 31st, and 39th Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered to have your respective Regiments ready for inspection and review at the following times and places, viz:

The 24th Regiment at Jacksonville, Onslow County, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November next. The 31st Regiment at Kenansville, Duplin County, on Saturday, the 14th day of November. The 39th Regiment at Smithville, Brunswick County, on Wednesday, the 18th November. The 30th Regiment at Wilmington, New Hanover County, on Saturday, the 21st November.

The line to be formed and ready for inspection and review at 11 o'clock, A. M.

You will make your returns as required by the 35th Section of the Militia Laws, to the Brigadier General, at this place, on or before the 25th of October.

By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen'l.
WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rninehardt's
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

New Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

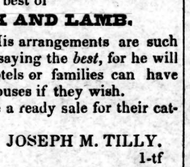
among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash*.

SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.



THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

FOR SALE.

300 USHELS Black Eye Pease,
50 do Rice Douse.
May 22] by BARRY & BRYANT.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And is known of no place in which to make any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, fever, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, of JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

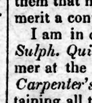
Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

NOTICE.



NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot of *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saying from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office. WM. SHAW.

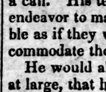
ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
April 10th, 1846.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables



are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

SUGAR.—5 hhds New Orleans Sugars, for sale by E J LUTTERLOH.
July 24, 1846

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.
M13, 1846 26-1y

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's

OLD STAND,

where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.
Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-6m

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. -[6-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

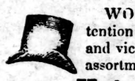
LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs. WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

Cornelius Myers,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.



WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps.

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6¼.

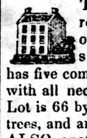
30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

ALSO, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street. Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

House and Lot For Sale.



THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing into the country, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on Dock street. The House has five comfortable rooms, four with fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings attached. The Lot is 66 by 165 ft., well improved with shade trees, and an excellent well of water in the yard. ALSO, another Lot adjoining, highly improved for a garden, 66 by 165 ft., which is an excellent building Lot. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, both in winter and summer seasons.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser with warrantee title. I. PETERSON.
Sept. 4th. 1846.—[51-tf

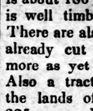
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1846.

Jasper Etheridge,
vs. } Original attachment returnable to this Term.
Thos. Cooke and Samuel Engle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are inhabitants of another government, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for the space of six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of the Court, to be holden on the first Monday of November next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them, and the property attached condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' debt. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Cl'k.
Sept 18, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 1-6t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there is a Saw and Grist Mill, (upon an improved principle,) about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. John Hill containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots where the subscriber now lives.

ALSO,

Two or three valuable negro women and children for sale.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 11, 1846 52 tf

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.
June 5, 1846. 38-tf

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions: and likewise, Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills made out according to times, for cash I will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.
Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-tf

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

R. R. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
(Next door to Pearson's old stand.)
NOW OCCUPIED AS A
CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods*; Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of styles, elegance or workmanship.

He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from $1 25 to $10 00.
Pants " 75 to 5 00.
Vests " 75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety of style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality*.

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen bosomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in